

Armatage CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	3	33%
Larceny	7	5	40%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	9	33%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Audubon Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	7	9	-22%
Larceny	12	5	140%
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	24	14	71%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069

Bancroft CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	4	15	-73%
Larceny	3	13	-77%
Auto Theft	4	3	33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	14	33	-58%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Beltrami CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	1	5	-80%
Larceny	2	2	0%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	5	10	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Bottineau CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	3	2	50%
Larceny	8	4	100%
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	17	7	143%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Bryant CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	1	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	3	1	200%
Burglary	2	8	-75%
Larceny	5	5	0%
Auto Theft	4	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	18	-17%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Bryn-Mawr CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	5	9	-44%
Larceny	5	12	-58%
Auto Theft	1	1	0%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13	22	-41%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Camden Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	1	5	-80%
Larceny	3	1	200%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	8	-38%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Carag CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	2	0%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	14	-71%
Larceny	11	20	-45%
Auto Theft	2	4	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	20	40	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cedar-Isles-Dean CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	0	1	-100%
Larceny	7	11	-36%
Auto Theft	0	3	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	16	-56%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cedar-Riverside CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	1	2	-50%
Burglary	4	2	100%
Larceny	21	23	-9%
Auto Theft	6	4	50%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	33	34	-3%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Central CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	7	9	-22%
Aggravated Assault	5	12	-58%
Burglary	11	25	-56%
Larceny	22	22	0%
Auto Theft	9	11	-18%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	55	80	-31%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cleveland CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	3	3	0%
Burglary	3	12	-75%
Larceny	10	12	-17%
Auto Theft	2	6	-67%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	19	35	-46%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Columbia CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	2	-50%
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	7	6	17%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	12	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Como CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	5	8	-38%
Larceny	25	9	178%
Auto Theft	4	1	300%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	35	18	94%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Cooper CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	2	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	2	-100%
Burglary	2	9	-78%
Larceny	8	10	-20%
Auto Theft	4	2	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	16	24	-33%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Corcoran CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	2	0%
Aggravated Assault	4	1	300%
Burglary	9	4	125%
Larceny	12	8	50%
Auto Theft	4	5	-20%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	31	21	48%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Diamond Lake CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	13	9	44%
Larceny	7	11	-36%
Auto Theft	11	3	267%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	32	23	39%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Downtown East CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	1	-100%
Larceny	21	15	40%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	22	17	29%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Downtown West CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	1	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	7	2	250%
Robbery	26	16	63%
Aggravated Assault	16	15	7%
Burglary	6	4	50%
Larceny	168	183	-8%
Auto Theft	9	7	29%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	234	227	3%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

East Harriet CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	2	4	-50%
Larceny	11	6	83%
Auto Theft	2	2	0%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	15	15	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

East Isles CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	20	19	5%
Auto Theft	6	2	200%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	28	25	12%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Ecco CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	3	-67%
Larceny	4	9	-56%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	14	-64%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Elliot Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	4	-100%
Robbery	1	3	-67%
Aggravated Assault	3	2	50%
Burglary	6	5	20%
Larceny	28	29	-3%
Auto Theft	9	5	80%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	47	48	-2%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Ericsson CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	2	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	5	-80%
Larceny	3	7	-57%
Auto Theft	1	4	-75%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	8	16	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Field CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	5	-40%
Larceny	6	5	20%
Auto Theft	3	4	-25%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	13	15	-13%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Folwell CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	2	1	100%
Robbery	5	1	400%
Aggravated Assault	10	8	25%
Burglary	10	19	-47%
Larceny	25	26	-4%
Auto Theft	5	17	-71%
Arson	1	3	-67%
Total	58	75	-23%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Fulton CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	7	-43%
Larceny	10	3	233%
Auto Theft	3	1	200%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	17	11	55%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Hale CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	2	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	7	-57%
Larceny	1	3	-67%
Auto Theft	6	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	14	11	27%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Harrison CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	2	-100%
Robbery	2	3	-33%
Aggravated Assault	5	6	-17%
Burglary	4	13	-69%
Larceny	12	18	-33%
Auto Theft	3	4	-25%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	27	46	-41%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Hawthorne CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	11	15	-27%
Aggravated Assault	16	7	129%
Burglary	18	22	-18%
Larceny	23	21	10%
Auto Theft	15	10	50%
Arson	5	3	67%
Total	89	78	14%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Hiawatha CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	5	-100%
Burglary	10	30	-67%
Larceny	25	5	400%
Auto Theft	2	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	39	40	-3%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Holland CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	1	100%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	7	4	75%
Larceny	8	10	-20%
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	20	18	11%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Howe CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	2	-50%
Aggravated Assault	2	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	8	9	-11%
Larceny	14	13	8%
Auto Theft	8	5	60%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	33	29	14%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Humboldt Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1	0	#DIV/0!

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Jordan CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	2	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	4	1	300%
Robbery	8	15	-47%
Aggravated Assault	21	16	31%
Burglary	20	29	-31%
Larceny	23	30	-23%
Auto Theft	15	17	-12%
Arson	3	4	-25%
Total	96	112	-14%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Keewaydin CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	3	-67%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	2	0%
Larceny	4	6	-33%
Auto Theft	2	3	-33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	9	14	-36%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Kenny CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	4	-50%
Larceny	2	2	0%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	4	8	-50%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Kenwood CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	0	2	-100%
Larceny	2	4	-50%
Auto Theft	2	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	7	-29%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

King Field CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	2	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	2	-100%
Aggravated Assault	2	2	0%
Burglary	9	13	-31%
Larceny	16	20	-20%
Auto Theft	4	11	-64%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	34	48	-29%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lind-Bohanon CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	4	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	4	-100%
Burglary	5	6	-17%
Larceny	23	14	64%
Auto Theft	6	6	0%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	35	34	3%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Linden Hills CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	2	8	-75%
Larceny	23	13	77%
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	28	22	27%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Logan Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	2	-100%
Burglary	6	6	0%
Larceny	11	4	175%
Auto Theft	2	2	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	20	14	43%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Longfellow CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	2	-100%
Robbery	1	3	-67%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	5	6	-17%
Larceny	78	83	-6%
Auto Theft	8	6	33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	93	100	-7%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Loring Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	4	3	33%
Aggravated Assault	8	3	167%
Burglary	7	2	250%
Larceny	36	36	0%
Auto Theft	2	4	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	58	48	21%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lowry Hill CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	5	1	400%
Larceny	15	11	36%
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	24	13	85%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lowry Hill East CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	3	1	200%
Aggravated Assault	1	3	-67%
Burglary	6	13	-54%
Larceny	23	26	-12%
Auto Theft	2	3	-33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	35	47	-26%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lyndale CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	1	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	2	6	-67%
Aggravated Assault	2	5	-60%
Burglary	14	20	-30%
Larceny	26	27	-4%
Auto Theft	6	5	20%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	52	64	-19%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Lynnhurst CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	4	0%
Larceny	10	14	-29%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	18	-17%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Marcy-Holmes CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	5	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	4	-75%
Burglary	14	27	-48%
Larceny	32	31	3%
Auto Theft	6	2	200%
Arson	0	2	-100%
Total	54	72	-25%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Marshall Terrace CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	1	200%
Larceny	11	7	57%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	9	67%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

McKinley CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	3	4	-25%
Aggravated Assault	6	4	50%
Burglary	3	13	-77%
Larceny	12	7	71%
Auto Theft	11	8	38%
Arson	3	1	200%
Total	39	38	3%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Mid-City Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	3	7	-57%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	5	9	-44%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Minnehaha CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	2	-100%
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	7	-57%
Larceny	16	19	-16%
Auto Theft	2	4	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	22	33	-33%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Morris Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	2	7	-71%
Auto Theft	1	2	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	13	-54%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Near North CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	2	-50%
Robbery	11	13	-15%
Aggravated Assault	11	18	-39%
Burglary	14	17	-18%
Larceny	48	65	-26%
Auto Theft	14	12	17%
Arson	5	2	150%
Total	104	129	-19%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Nicollet Island CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	2	-100%
Larceny	7	9	-22%
Auto Theft	5	1	400%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	12	13	-8%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

North Loop CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	5	-80%
Burglary	5	2	150%
Larceny	30	24	25%
Auto Theft	4	6	-33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	41	38	8%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

North River Industrial Area CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	1	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	0	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	1	1	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Northeast Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	2	-50%
Larceny	27	19	42%
Auto Theft	1	2	-50%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	30	24	25%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Northrup CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	11	8	38%
Larceny	9	13	-31%
Auto Theft	2	6	-67%
Arson	0	2	-100%
Total	22	30	-27%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Page CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	6	-100%
Larceny	2	4	-50%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	3	11	-73%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Phillips CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	1	2	-50%
Rape	3	8	-63%
Robbery	39	22	77%
Aggravated Assault	26	24	8%
Burglary	30	34	-12%
Larceny	78	74	5%
Auto Theft	31	29	7%
Arson	5	8	-38%
Total	213	201	6%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Powderhorn Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	4	-100%
Robbery	4	4	0%
Aggravated Assault	5	6	-17%
Burglary	16	23	-30%
Larceny	33	27	22%
Auto Theft	6	7	-14%
Arson	2	0	#DIV/0!
Total	66	71	-7%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Prospect Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	4	-100%
Aggravated Assault	2	1	100%
Burglary	3	3	0%
Larceny	14	12	17%
Auto Theft	1	3	-67%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	20	23	-13%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Regina CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	3	4	-25%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	2	2	0%
Larceny	9	4	125%
Auto Theft	2	1	100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	16	11	45%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Seward CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	3	-67%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	11	20	-45%
Larceny	30	31	-3%
Auto Theft	8	6	33%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	52	61	-15%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Sheridan CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	1	-100%
Aggravated Assault	1	2	-50%
Burglary	5	6	-17%
Larceny	10	9	11%
Auto Theft	7	4	75%
Arson	2	0	#DIV/0!
Total	25	22	14%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Shingle Creek CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	6	-50%
Larceny	5	5	0%
Auto Theft	0	2	-100%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	10	14	-29%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

St. Anthony East CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	2	3	-33%
Larceny	10	2	400%
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	16	6	167%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

St. Anthony West CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	3	-100%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	3	5	-40%
Larceny	10	4	150%
Auto Theft	4	5	-20%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	17	17	0%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Standish CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	7	13	-46%
Larceny	27	21	29%
Auto Theft	8	2	300%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	43	38	13%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Steven's Square CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	11	7	57%
Aggravated Assault	1	2	-50%
Burglary	6	1	500%
Larceny	22	12	83%
Auto Theft	4	4	0%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	44	26	69%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Sumner-Glenwood CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	0	0	#DIV/0!
Larceny	6	0	#DIV/0!
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	7	1	600%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Tangletown CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	5	5	0%
Larceny	10	7	43%
Auto Theft	0	1	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	15	13	15%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

U of M CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	1	-100%
Burglary	0	2	-100%
Larceny	6	11	-45%
Auto Theft	0	3	-100%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	6	17	-65%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Victory CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	4	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	3	1	200%
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	9	7	29%
Larceny	11	9	22%
Auto Theft	4	8	-50%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	31	25	24%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Waite Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	0	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	4	4	0%
Larceny	4	2	100%
Auto Theft	4	1	300%
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	12	9	33%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Webber-Camden CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	2	2	0%
Aggravated Assault	4	2	100%
Burglary	5	18	-72%
Larceny	25	18	39%
Auto Theft	7	12	-42%
Arson	2	1	100%
Total	45	53	-15%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Wenonah CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	1	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	10	2	400%
Larceny	9	2	350%
Auto Theft	4	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	25	4	525%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

West Calhoun CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	0	#DIV/0!
Robbery	0	0	#DIV/0!
Aggravated Assault	1	0	#DIV/0!
Burglary	1	1	0%
Larceny	6	11	-45%
Auto Theft	1	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	9	12	-25%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Whittier CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	7	5	40%
Robbery	13	12	8%
Aggravated Assault	6	10	-40%
Burglary	25	22	14%
Larceny	73	79	-8%
Auto Theft	17	12	42%
Arson	1	0	#DIV/0!
Total	142	140	1%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Willard-Hay CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	1	-100%
Rape	3	2	50%
Robbery	9	5	80%
Aggravated Assault	6	7	-14%
Burglary	11	15	-27%
Larceny	26	24	8%
Auto Theft	15	8	88%
Arson	0	3	-100%
Total	70	65	8%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Windom CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	0	1	-100%
Robbery	1	1	0%
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0%
Burglary	3	2	50%
Larceny	22	13	69%
Auto Theft	2	3	-33%
Arson	0	0	#DIV/0!
Total	29	21	38%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**

Windom Park CODEFOR Crimes August 2000 vs. August 1999

Understanding CODEFOR Statistics

The Minneapolis Police Department generates statistics each week for its CODEFOR Meetings. These statistics use the same crime categories as the Uniform Crime Report Part I offenses, but are counted differently (see example below). We will call the statistics generated by the CODEFOR Unit the CODEFOR Statistics to distinguish them from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Statistics.

The UCR crime groupings are broken into Part I and Part II offenses with the Part I offenses having been chosen by the U.S. Department of Justice as indicator crimes of the level of criminality of a community. The Part I offenses generally include some of the most serious offenses but it also includes crimes of less seriousness when viewed individually. The Department of Justice is looking at offenses that are individually serious (i.e. Homicide or robbery) and offenses when viewed as a group are an indicator of a community's criminality (i.e. Larceny/Theft). At the inception of the CODEFOR process a decision was made to use the Part I group of crimes as our indicators of progress. Special computer programs were written to tally the Part I crime categories for the CODEFOR process. These programs count the offenses differently than does the software the department uses to produce the official Uniform Crime Report statistics each month consequently direct comparisons between the two should not be made. Both programs and resulting counts have been checked for accuracy. Both programs count things correctly; the results may be different because the programs are designed that way.

The differences can be explained with an example. A crime event may contain multiple offenses. The UCR counts only the most serious offense in the event whereas the CODEFOR Statistics counts each offense, resulting in higher counts. The UCR is counted based on the date the offense was reported to the MPD, the CODEFOR Statistics are counted based on the date the victim said the offense started. These are often different. For example, a victim reports on August 1st that her apartment was broken into, her purse and cash stolen and that she was raped and that the crime occurred on July 31. The UCR will count one offense of rape (the most serious offense) in August (the month reported). CODEFOR statistics will count one rape, one burglary and one theft in July.

Offense	2000	1999	% Change
Homicide	0	0	#DIV/0!
Rape	1	1	0%
Robbery	2	1	100%
Aggravated Assault	0	3	-100%
Burglary	3	5	-40%
Larceny	4	11	-64%
Auto Theft	3	0	#DIV/0!
Arson	0	1	-100%
Total	13	22	-41%

Percentage change of "#DIV/0!" indicates a noncalculable operation
Data believed accurate as of 09/11/2000 ±2.5%

**Prepared by:
Minneapolis Police Department
CODEFOR Unit
217 South 3rd Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-673-3082
Fax 612-673-3069**